

## National Republican.

A. M. CLAFF, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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DRACONFIELD and the old slave power of the United States in regard to the acquisition of territory, the only difference in the two cases being that the former has succeeded, while the latter were described by the Conservative press and publicists of England as barbarian aggressors. But JOHN BULL was always particular about such matters as suffered the going.

THE Democratic press finds consolation in the fact that the Revised Statutes provide for the punishment of executive officers of the Government who give or receive money from other officers for political purposes. Secretary CROMWELL has already been indicted, sentenced, and put at hard labor, working out a fine of \$500, more or less, morally less, in the columns of the Baltimore Gazette for his violation of this law. The mere fact that he is not an executive, but simply a legislative officer, does not interfere with this conclusion—on paper. We are glad to hear, however, that he is "at hard labor." The more he does of it in his line, the worse it will be for the Democracy.

MR. POTTER (getting to be ashamed of his investigation job. His Democratic newspaper friends are beginning to explain that he is not responsible for all of the grists that have been ground out of his Pergury Mill. Possibly the remark of the Cincinnati Gazette, that "Mr. POTTER comes from a respectable family," may have aroused a spark of slumbering regard for by-gone days, and he is accordingly preparing to return like the Prodigal Son to the home of his fathers. The course of disinfected and purification required for his complete restoration, to which he will necessarily be subjected, would exhaust the resources of a brigade of Old-fashioned Excavating Companies.

THE Vermont Greenbackers are having a hard time. They find no one willing to accept a place on their State ticket, and have adjourned their convention to meet again on the 23d inst. Meanwhile they are earnestly at work hunting up candidates. But the Greenbackers of Vermont are mostly Copperheads, and the movement will either be abandoned or end in a grand fizzle. The people up there have no stomach for new-fangled notions born of the necessities and ambitions of that class. They believe, and rightfully, that the Republican party is strong enough and wise enough to be continued in control of the Government until it shall have worked out the solution of all the troubles that were incurred by the war it fought to a successful issue.

HE must be blind indeed, and willfully so, who does not see that JEFF DAVIS is still the Great Leader of political opinion in the South. His late speech in Mississippi was as much of a key-note to the campaign in that section as the one to be sounded soon to the faithful in Ohio by Senator THURMAN or Mr. EVING. He has pursued this policy of shaping political thought among his followers at the beginning of each campaign since the war. The Northern people have heretofore sneered at him as an intolerable scoundrel and a misanthropic, unscrupulous rebel, whose utterances served no purpose except to make Republican campaign capital; but the Southerners have steadily followed his advice, until they have regained in the name of Democracy a Solid South. The regularity of his political speeches and the coincidence of the success of his advice are very plain.

GENERAL JOHN N. PALMER has been doing some very plain talking lately. Referring to the Greenbackers and their irredeemable money schemes, as illustrated in their campaign out in Illinois, he says: "The entire movement against hard money is a relic of Copperheadism of the war; it grows out of a desire to injure the credit of the Government and destroy 'confidence in it.' This may be very true as regards the original demonstration of this much-talked-of movement; but it is, nevertheless, a fact that latterly not a few good men and true, who were anything but Copperheads during the war, have joined it. They will see the error of their ways in time, however, and return to their proper allegiance. They cannot remain very long in such company, any more than General PALMER can, Democrat though he is.

THE New York Express complains in behalf of Chairman FORTER that he has been outvoted in his committee, and that the Louisiana branch of the misnamed inquiry is due to General BATES BUTLER. This is all very true, for FORTER knew that an exposure of the Louisiana bargain would implicate any number of Democratic politicians from the South in the devious ways with which the "peaceful" inauguration of President HAYES was accomplished. He was himself an anti-THURMAN Democrat, and of that time sympathetic with the effort to "slide THURMAN out of his rights." Since then he has been bought over by THURMAN with a promise that he shall be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. But General BUTLER has dragged him step by step into an exposure of the filthy intrigues attendant upon the WORMLEY conference until now he is compelled to apologize for having been partly instrumental in making public the treachery of his former anti-THURMAN associates.

THE man who upholds his opinion by brute force if necessary is to be respected, even though his argument and his cause be pernicious; but he who wisely speaks his piece, yet fails to give physical support if required, is a braggart, mischief-maker, and a coward. This country is afflicted at the present time with many such. LOUGHEED, MOORE, KEY, and others have long since accepted the situation, and are doing their utmost to bring about the era of peace and good-will. These men, in 1861, believed in the justice of their cause and fought accordingly. That cause failed, and seeing their error, and in good faith accepting the magnanimous terms of their conquerors, have since detracted nothing from their gallantry nor their devotion for their own section of the country by endeavoring to be honest and faithfully uphold the constitutional amendments. But the FAULT-SEARERS of the South are as numerous now as in 1861, when one Southern could whip ten Yankees. Those who did fall upon the field of battle were mostly those who opposed secession bitterly. And so too now. The men who will fight are the men of peace; and the weary, restless spirits are those upon whom four years of civil war

has had no lesson, those with whom peace is enmity, and those who will shift the mantle of the soldier to those more valorous and worthy. May the South reflect on the repeats the sad history of '61.

GENERAL CHAMBERS, of Fort Pillow massacre fame, is campaigning for re-election to the House from Mississippi. He is reported in one of his speeches to have gushed and gushed in his admiration for JEFF DAVIS as the greatest of American heroes, or something equally absurd, and then to have declared that secession is to him a dead issue. The New York Times is stupid enough to praise him for this speech, and to remark that "the General's winter in Washington 'has done him good.' It is just exactly such remarks and misapplied praise as this that serve to mislead the people of the North regarding the true feelings of the ex-Confederate Democracy of the South. CHAMBERS is as much of a secessionist at heart to-day as he ever was. Secession is only dead to him now because he is compelled to believe that it cannot be successfully revived. But he will never abandon the effort he and his fellow-partisans are now making to revive the so-called principles within the Union. As it is, he fills in the House a seat which rightfully belongs to a Republican, for his district is anti-Democratic by 22,000 majority.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. Unfortunately for the security of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN building against flood, it is geographically situated on low ground, where its boiler-room and press-pit are liable to inundation upon the occasion of every flood, such as swept over the city yesterday afternoon. Within an hour after the heavy rain storm set in the press-pit was flooded, to the imminent danger of valuable machinery, and the boiler-room had five feet of water, which extinguished the fire and suspended the mechanical business of the establishment. In this extremity we appealed to the District Commissioners for the use of a steam fire-engine to free our press and boiler room from water, and they very kindly complied with our request. In view of this we desire to tender the Commissioners our grateful acknowledgments for their generous kindness, and to express our unbounded thanks for the favor.

It now looks as if these frequent interruptions from flood cannot possibly be guarded against under the circumstances, and unless the Commissioners can afford relief, whenever these occasions do occur, great damage may accrue to our interests, and we shall have no power to protect ourselves except by moving our business to a more elevated part of the city.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION. South Carolina, as a whole, is bad enough, in all conscience, when we consider it as a part of a great civilized and Christianized country; but the bloody ground of that blot upon the Union of States is Edgelfield County. Its soil has been saturated with the blood of murdered Republicans, until it has become a blot upon the map of civilization. Its history is stained with the gore of assassination, and it seems proud of its record and defiant in its bloody purposes. Its symptoms of reconciliation are not favorable. Its people are vindictive, ruffianly, and brutal, and time and circumstance work no apparent reform in their practices and habits. Even Governor HAMPTON seems to have lost his influence over the people of Edgelfield, if he ever possessed any for good. He recently took occasion to denounce fraud, murder, and intimidation as unbecoming American citizenship, and to counsel the things that make for law, order, and fair play to all parties. This proposition was regarded as an insult to the Democrats of that bloody county and an infringement upon their rights. They have lifted up their voices in earnest protest against this untimely interference, through the columns of their organ, the Edgelfield Advertiser, in the following eloquent manner:

Let HAMPTON speak, HAMPTON speak, and let the devil in hell roar, but remember that sentimentality about the negro on paper and in speeches is an exceedingly different thing from a practical application of the negro at the ballot-box. The one is pretty; the other is the devil. Edgelfield was no fool in 1876. She has reason to smile with calm contempt at all outside sneers and innuendoes.

This remarkable evidence of conciliation and placation, though it comes from Edgelfield, is a fair sample of the feeling and sentiment which inspire the whole State of South Carolina, though in other sections, perhaps, the people may be less outspoken and bold in their offensiveness. But this is a fair sample of the woof of reconciliation that has been put together from the threads of toleration that have been furnished at the band of the present Administration. Pure as the motives of the President may have been, and high and patriotic as may have been his purposes in inaugurating a pacific policy toward the South, his efforts are thus rudely snuffed and spit upon by the people of South Carolina. They turn like a viper and sting the bosom that has warmed them into life through a desire to bring them within the influence of a more fraternal and peaceful era of good feeling. It is all lost. The fruits of that sowing are of the basest character, and President HAYES must be convinced by this time that his Southern policy is "love's labor lost." We admit that HAMPTON talks and behaves much better than his people, and that may be policy on his part, under the circumstances. He might, perhaps, talk and behave differently if his people were not now in the frame of mind that needs no education or encouragement.

PAROLING SNAKES AGAIN. The Democratic managers were badly frightened when THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, the Cincinnati Gazette, and a few other so-called Northern journals began, a few weeks ago, to expose the true inwardness of the South Carolina nullification movement. They accordingly issued orders to their hot-headed friends in the Palmetto State to moderate their tones and cool down the ardor of the blatant devotion to State supremacy with which they had entered into the controversy. These managers began to see that this reassertion of State's rights, sustained as it was by the judiciary and the executive of South Carolina, would awaken the North to a full realization of the true condition of affairs in the South. Their orders have been partially obeyed, and the tone of the Southern press in discussing this question has been notably changed. Meanwhile, however, quiet nego-

tiations are in progress for the settlement of the difficulty in a manner that will not compromise the dignity of the State. Sixty illicit distillers have surrendered themselves to the internal revenue officers, pleaded guilty to their crimes, and been turned loose under a promise to behave themselves in the future. How long they will keep their promises, which are more brittle than the typical peasant, remains to be seen; but their surrender is a part of the programme of quiet negotiation to which we refer. It is a concession, so these managers will claim—this surrender of criminals with the implicit understanding that they will not be punished is a concession, and a step in the direction of conciliation. Meanwhile the news is sent throughout the land that the power of the General Government is being asserted in South Carolina—power, forsooth, about a piece with the paroling of guerrillas during the war, which our quick-witted volunteers used to describe as whetting the fangs of a rattlesnake, refilling his poisonous, and turning him loose again.

It is to be hoped that this trifling over a serious subject will soon come to an end, and that severe and vigorous steps will be taken to assert the dignity and authority of the General Government where it has not only been grossly insulted, but openly defied. As the matter now stands the Democrats seem to have succeeded to some extent in busing it up or smoothing it over, for the purpose of allaying excitement until the fall campaign shall have passed, and it is to be feared that some high in authority in Washington has been guilty of aiding them in this purely partisan endeavor. But it will not do to temporize in such emergencies. This is the first, or rather the most prominent, case of reassertion of Confederate heresies within the Union that has occurred since the war. It is the beginning of the fulfillment of the ex-Confederate boast to win within the Union what the Confederacy failed to gain outside of it. The idea of a compromise under such circumstances is not only disgraceful and cowardly, but it is dangerous. If this renewed germ of nullification is not nipped in the bud it will grow apace until the entire South is overgrown with its noxious increase.

VIRGINIA POLITICS AND PROSPECTS. The Old Dominion—the Mother of Presidents—appears to be a good deal stirred up and mixed in her domestic politics. The political element is in fermentation, being divided into Democrats, Conservatives, Readjusters, Republicanists, National, Greenbackers, &c.; but, true to their instincts and habits, this discordant element will no doubt to a great extent coalesce and fuse in the eleventh hour and act somewhat harmoniously as Bourbon Democrats. All the conventions of the Democrats meet during the present month to nominate candidates for the Forty-sixth Congress. In some of the districts there will be no conventions held, it being the general opinion that they do not represent a majority of the voters, and conventions in Virginia are generally getting in low repute.

The first district is at present represented by H. J. DOUGLASS, of King William County. In this district eight candidates present themselves for preferment. Among them W. W. WALKER, Southern Methodist preacher and lawyer, is prominent. In the second district J. GOODEN is the present Representative. Several candidates are in the field, among them Colonel LAMB of Norfolk. The convention will be held on the 21st of August.

The third district is at present represented by G. C. WALKER, who declines to be a candidate for re-election. Several candidates are in the field, among them Colonel HINTON or Colonel S. F. COLEMAN to be defeated by Dr. JOHNSON.

The fourth district is now represented by Dr. JOHNSON, Republican, has placed him in nomination for re-election. The Democrats are considering whether they will put up Colonel HINTON or Colonel S. F. COLEMAN to be defeated by Dr. JOHNSON.

The fifth district is now represented by Dr. CARROLL, and thus far the district is quiet as to who shall be his successor. Two friends of his are creating a sensation at Saratoga by their toilettes and diamonds. They speak very little English, and are attended by three waiters and two men servants, who spend much of their time sampling Saratoga.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, rises every morning at half-past five and goes alone to the church and hears mass in the chapel where rests the body of his beloved Queen. After he walks alone in the garden until his secretary joins him, and then he attends to the business of the court.

THE test of orthodox Democracy in the South is to have served in the rebel army. BANNING is in despair, and Saylor is not altogether easy in his mind.—Cincinnati Times.

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL assumes the mantle of prophet and predicts Grant.—Cincinnati Times.

D. K. WEIS, of Ashland, Ky., is another Democrat who wants to go to Congress from the tenth district.

GENERAL BUTLER is to speak at a meeting of the National Labor party in Union square, New York, on the 10th inst.

THE Glasgow (Ky.) Times thinks the re-nomination of Colonel Caldwell for Congress in the third district is a foregone conclusion. It took 1,658 ballots to nominate George W. Goddard, of Mansfield, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fifteenth Ohio district.

The soldier element of Ohio is disgusted with the action of the Democratic Legislature, and a great public meeting will be held next week to denounce it.

LE ROY P. WALKER, of Huntsville, Ala., who was the first Secretary of War for the Confederacy, will be the successor of Spencer in the United States Senate.

GENERAL GRANT says he has never quite forgiven himself for resigning the Generalship of the army for the Presidency, and he does not want any more of it.—Arkansas Democrat.

THE Young Republicans of Boston evidently intend to be felt by the North, and the Congressional districts of the State. It is understood that their ticket is nearly made out.

THE Administration avoids any further conflict with the South in the crooked whiskey business by paralyzing all the whiskey distillers. It should also give them a circus apiece.—Cincinnati Times.

JOHN GEE THOMPSON can spread over as much ground as Henri Waterson, and the fight at Washington promises to cover several acres, which will be strewn with false teeth and hair. There are lively times ahead.

IF the Democrats carry Indiana this fall, they propose to fix it up after the Ohio fashion, with a view to a ninety-nine years lease of the Legislature. But, happily, Dan Voorhees can't live that long.—Cincinnati Times.

A STRAIGHT-OUT Republican weekly paper, the Rockford Register, will soon make its appearance at Rockford, Ohio County, Ky., by Mr. C. S. SHANNON. He has purchased type and presses, and will have a first-class office.

SENATOR LAMAR how condemns the "policy of violence" in Mississippi. What does he mean? He has repeatedly declared in Congress that there was no violence or intimidation in the election to which he owes his present position.

It is said that Voorhees has overcome the opposition that was partially formed in Indiana last spring to defeat his re-election to the United States Senate, and that the way is now clear before him, provided the Democracy can carry the Legislature.

A DEMOCRATIC paper, having intimated that General Hawley is afraid to come home from Europe and face the Potter committee, the Hartford Courant, General Hawley's paper, remarks that the General "can be reached by a cable dispatch, and will not be slow to respond."

THE wires are already being laid for the election of Butler delegates to the Democratic State convention in some of the Boston wards, and the movement has been going on for some time. Some of the younger members of the party snap their fingers when told that the old hunkers will stamp out the movement.

THE Editor of the National Republican, Mr. J. C. B. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is registered at the Rix House.

DR. JOHN GODFREY, of Philadelphia, is sojourning at the Arlington Hotel.

DR. HAYES and Bennett are conferring at Newport about their expedition.

REY. PHILIP BROOKS is occupying the former residence of Governor Andrew at Hingham.

A LOCK of hair clinched an English branch of peace and a compelled a young man to pay \$2,500.

MISS ELIA CHAPMAN has been quietly re-naturalized at the White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia.

DR. C. V. RILEY, United States Entomologist, was married at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Emily J. Connelman.

MR. WILSON, a rich amateur in art, has just presented twenty-seven very valuable paintings to the city of Brussels.

MR. J. B. MOORE, daughter of Colonel John B. Moore, was crowned Queen of Love and Beauty at Orkney last week.

SEÑOR DON VICENTE DARDON, Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador, and wife are stopping at the Arlington Hotel.

MR. HARRY JOSEPH has joined Furber's comedy combination for the next season, and will play light comedy and eccentric business.

MISS FLORENCE MOULTON, daughter of Louise Chandler Moulton, the authoress, and George Vandenhoff are at the Atlantic House, Wells Beach.

GIRL waiters at the coaches are of no use. They attend only to the good-looking young men, and the homely women vain in vain to get on the coach.

MATRICE JOLY, a Paris politician, prominent in the days of the Commune, shot himself lately because his name had been erased from the list of lawyers.

JOHN J. TERRY, who is supposed to be over one hundred years old, is not dead. Her last appearance in public was at Rochester, where she gave an address.

GOVERNOR GEORGE L. CURRY, who has been nominated to his house for many weary months, is living in a very critical condition, with but slender hopes of his recovery.

SIGNOR ALEALED ALEARDI, a Senator from the Kingdom of Italy, and one of the most distinguished of contemporary Italian poets, died at Verona on the 17th of July.

SIR LAMONT LORAIN, Bart., the English naval officer, whom Americans will remember who recall the Virginia tragedy in Cuba, is about to marry a Miss Frederica Brooke.

MR. WALKER, having graduated with the highest honors in briefly covered infantry blue, has entered the ranks of uniformed cavalry at Astley's, London, as Muzgapa.

LAUREN THOMPSON, the sculptor, has modeled in plaster a bust of the late General W. B. F. FORT.

CHEN LAM PAN, the new Chinese Ambassador, lived in Hartford, Conn., some years ago, and made a very favorable impression by his pleasing manners and scholarly attainments.

COLONEL AUDUBERT, one of General Sherman's aides-de-camp, has nearly completed his collection of portraits of each officer who has served in the army.

MR. W. W. WALKER, an American, has signed an engagement for three years at the Renaissance Theatre, Paris, the manager reserving the right to transfer her to any other theatre in that city.

The father of the Church of Scotland is dead—the Rev. Alexander Campbell of Wrentham, Perthshire, he was in the ninetieth year of his age, was ordained in 1820, and had been minister at Wrentham for fifty years.

MR. J. E. CONYERS, curate of St. Luke's, Kentish Town, and an eloquent and earnest preacher, has seceded from the Church of England for the purpose of joining the Irvingite or Catholic Apostolic Church.

STORM HAVES can hardly be persuaded to leave Paris, so greatly does he love to reside there. After energetic urging, however, by his physicians and friends, he has lately been induced to go to Germany for a change of air.

Two Spanish ladies are creating a sensation at Saratoga by their toilettes and diamonds. They speak very little English, and are attended by three waiters and two men servants, who spend much of their time sampling Saratoga.

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